

# The colors of health

Fruits and vegetables come in a rainbow of colors. Each color is a sign of different important nutrients. You can benefit from eating fruits and vegetables of different colors regularly. These include red, dark green, yellow, blue, purple, white, and orange. Health authorities advise making a special effort to eat more dark green vegetables, dark orange vegetables, and beans in particular to get the nutrients most of us need more of.

This chart shows 5 basic color groups and gives some examples of fruits and vegetables from each.

		<b>green</b> Leafy greens (collard, mustard, and turnip greens, swiss chard, kale, spinach and lettuces), asparagus, green peppers, broccoli, green beans, peas, green cabbage, green onion, brussels sprouts, okra, zucchini, chinese cabbage (napa/bok choy), green apples, green grapes, honeydew melon, kiwifruit, limes
		<b>yellow-orange</b> Carrots, summer squash, corn, sweet potatoes, butternut squash, pumpkin, yellow peppers, rutabagas, cantaloupe, grapefruit, lemons, nectarines, oranges, peaches, pineapples, tangerines, apricots, mangoes, papayas
		<b>red</b> Tomatoes, spaghetti sauce, tomato juice, tomato soup, red peppers, red onions, beets, red cabbage, kidney beans, apples, pink grapefruit, red grapes, strawberries, cherries, watermelon, raspberries, cranberries, pomegranates
		<b>blue-purple</b> Eggplant, purple grapes, plums, raisins, blueberries, blackberries, purple figs, dried plums, black currants
		<b>white</b> Cauliflower, mushrooms, white beans, onions, garlic, parsnips, shallots, turnips, ginger, jicama, bananas, pears